VIETNAM

COURIER

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"SO LONG AS A SINGLE AGGRESSOR REMAINS IN OUR COUNTRY, WE MUST CON-TINUE THE FIGHT AND WIPE HIM OUT,"

> (From President Ho Chi Minh's Nov. 3, 1968 appeal)

THE NFL PRODICIOUS ARCHITECT AND LEADER OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM REVOLUTION

IGHT years ago, on
December 20,1960,
in a liberated area
of South Vist Nam,
the N F L was
founded.

Touched.

Touche

and could, within 24 hours, upon simple denunciation, sentence to death and order the execution of anyone suspected of only the intent to commit a crime against "the security of the State".

security of the State".

The struggle-appradic at first, grew into mass sections, known as Dong suprisings. These liberated some areas, first in the Melsong Delta, thas wirtually every phase of or co-ordination among different movements and various liberated areas becoming imporative, the NFL came into estilence.

came into existence.

Right at its birth, on December 20, 1960, the Front represented a political force rallying in its ranks all political parties and mass organisations and all social strate, and a material force central fing areas freed from summy and organise exercising in fact the functions of an administration.

With a 10-point programme of action answering to the deepest aspirations and the sesential rights of the people which, by its inspiration, constitutes a force of immeasurable magnitude, the NFL has turned out to be the prodigious leader of the South Viet Nam Revolution and architect of all its achievements.

THE founding of the NFL indeed marked the starting point of an extremely important stage of the South Viet Nam Revolution, that of continued offensives and repeated successes.

Under the sound trademain on the Front our Scattarn comb for Front our People and applying the experiences accumulated during centuries and especially of the Fight against foreign aggression, have built up political and military forces capable of theories our Front Combon our Scattarn Combon our Front Combon our Front Combon our Front Combon our Front Front Combon our Front Front Combon our Front Front Front Combon our Front Fro

December 16

No. 195

5th Year

From the beginning of 196t to mild-196s, after having to mild-196s, after having manneuvers after having the second of the secon

(Continued page 7)

→ 22th numiversary of the Helionwide Resistance against French colonistists (Dec. 19)

24th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Hum People's Army (Dec. 22)

8th againersary of the founding of the South Vict Nam Rational Front for Liberation (Dec. 20)



Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the NFL Central Committee

NFL South Viet

South Viet

N May 1954, at he Geneva Conference on Indochina, pro-American
G. Bidant termed the Vist Minh, i.e. VistNick Minh, i.e. VistVist Mose phantoms were the very victors at Dien Bien
supported by the American interventionists and would som affarward force them to
sign the Geneva Agreements.

role decisive in any Nam Political Settlement

The writing on the wall however does not seem to have been seen by the U.S. imperialists. They committed the same blunder as their Fernch allies in unleashing French allies in unleashing Scottering part of the country. Flouting the Genera Agrements, they schemed to turn South Vist Nam into U.S. They used hangman Ngo Dish Diem to quell with vicience the aspirations to

independence, democracy and peace nurtured by the South Victnamese people of all walks of life - peaants, workers as well as inthlectuals, the Mekong delta as well as ethnic minorities in the High Plateaux. They only forgot this law of history; where there is oppression, their is remainden. But the peace of the peace of the Victnam Pire Secretary of the Vict Nam.

(Continued page 1)

Page 4

Landmarks since 1960 in the PLAF march towards complete victory Revolutionary power strengthened in South Viet Ham Page 62

The NFL just cause has wen world progressives' sympathy

NEL PARIS CONFAB DELEGATION APPOINTED

THE Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has appointed a delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

The delegation comprises :

The Buu Kiem, member of the Presidium, Chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the NFL, Head of the

2. Professor Nguyen Thi Bish, member of the Central Committee of the NFL, Deputy Head of the

delegation : 3. Tran Hoai Nam, member of the Central Committee of the NFL, Deputy Head;

4. Nguyen Van Ties; member of the Central

5. Mme De Thi Day Lien, member of the NFL Committee for the Saigon — Gia Dinh area, member; 6. Tran Van Tu, Head of the Permanent Rep-sentation of the NFL to the Polish People's

7. Dinh Be Tei, Head of the Permanent Representation of the NFL to the Hungarian People's Re-Republic, member; and

8. Dang Van Thu, high-ranking officer of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces,

(Dec 10. 1068 NFL CC. Communique)

I TIMITE THE ENTIRE PEOPLE, FIGHT THE U.S. AGGRESSORS, SAVE THE COUNTRY.

H. BUILD AN INDE-PENDENT, DEMOCRATIC, PEACEFUL, NEUTRAL AND PROSPEROUS SOUTH VIET NAM

- To set up a broad and progressive democratic regime.

2.- To build an independeconomy; to improve the people's living conditions.

3.- To exact the land policy, to carry out the

4.- To build a national democratic culture and education, to develop science and technology; to promote public health.

5 .- To guarantee the interests of factory and office workers and other labouring people and see to their live

6 .- To build up South Viet Nam liberation armed forces powerfully with a view to

POLITICAL PROGRAMME of the South Viet Nam

National Front For Liberation

7 .- To show gratitude to martyrs, to attend to disabled armymen, to reward the armymen and civilians distinguished in the fight against U.S. aggression and national salvation. 8.- To organize social

o .- To carry out equality between man and woman: to protect mothers and children. to .- To atrenghten unity : to practice equality and

mutual assistance among nationalities. II.- To respect freedom equality among the different sellaione communities. 17 - To welcome pupper

officiers and soldiers and puppet officials back to the

South Viet Nam settlement".

cause; show leniency

ITV

and give a humane treatment liberating the people and defending the fatherland.

to vallied armymen and prisoners-of-war. 13.- To protect the rights

and interests of overseas Viet-Milmoute research 14.— To protect the legitimate rights and interest of foreign residents in South

III .- TO RESTOR! NORMAL RELATION DETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH VIET NAM: PRO CEED TOWARD PEACE FUL REUNIFICATION OF

THE FATHERLAND. IV .- TO APPLY A FOREIGN POLICY OF PEACE AND NEUTRAL-

(bassed in Aug. 1967)

NEL ROLE DECISIVE IN ANY...

(Continued from dies 1)

Workers' Party wrote in his marticle "Forward under the glorious banner of the October Revolution":

"In 1959-1900, while the U.S. imperialists and their valets were using the most harbarous fascist methods to barbarous lascist methods to sow terror and perpetrate massacres in series, South Victnamese revolutionaries held that the enemy had sustained a fundamental poli-tical defeat and was no longer in a position to maintain his over the country ; popular singly clear realization that they could no longer survive under the enemy's yoke and that they had to rise up in a life-and-death atruggle liberate themselves

Amidst the turmoil popular actions, on Dec. 20, came into being, with its his toric ten-point programms of action which was eventually to be completed and the Front's official Politica Programme in August 1967.

Under the leadership of the NFL, the South Viet Nam people and armed forces have ever since been winning vic-tory after victory and driving the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys into an ever deteriorating predicament.

Early in 1965, under the impact of their powerful of-fensive, the total collapse of the Saigon puppet regime was but a question of time. The U.S. imperialists realized that their "special war," i.e. a war waged with local mercenaries armed, financed, advised sad directed by them no longer worked. They hur-riedly committed an Expe-ditionary Corps to a "limited the biggost of its kind in the history of the United States. To camouflage this naked aggression, the White House

kicked up a ballyhoo about a kicked up a ballyhoo about a so-called aggression of the South by North Viet Nam and U.S. "commitments" to the Saigon regime. One of its familiar contentions was that "the Victong (the NFL) was but a creature of Ha-noi." The rulers in Washington

The rulers in Washington persisted in denying recognition to the NFL just as the
li-famed G. Bidault had
tried to ignore the fore
in the life of the
interest of the life of
interest of the
interest of
int weapons and go back to the "national community" to enjoy the "one man, one vote" right. While Johnson vote" right. While Johnson repeated this proposterous view of his, "The Vietcong would have no difficulty being represented and having their views represented if for a moment Hanoi decided she wanted to cease aggression. an unsurmountable problem " his aides made it clear that his aides made it clear that the FNL representatives were allowed to take part in peace negotiations "only as members of the North Viet Nam delegation."

Trying to make people believe they were not dis-missing straight away the four points of the DRVN four points of the DRVN Government on the settlement of the Viet Nam problem, Washington however insisted that point 3 was totally unacceptable to them. This paint 3 reads: "The internal affairs of South Viet Nam must be settled by the South Vietnames necession." themselves in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam Na-tional Front for Liberation without any foreign interfeeverybody, the DRVN four points form a whole and

point 3 is the cornerstone, be solved only as a result of the solution of South Victnamese problems. The Vietnamese problems. The namewr proposed by the NFL Political Programmé to South Vietnamese problems is the most sensible and consistent with the aspirations of the South Vietnamese people and the basele principles of the Geneva Agreements. This Programme advocates the formation of a national formation of a national contraction of the sensitive programme advocates the formation of a national sensitive programme advocates the sensitive programme and sensitive p democratic coalition government", the "setting up a large and progressive mocratic regime", the building of an independent and sovereign economy", and a "foreign policy of peace and neutrality".

STICKING in the mud the U.S. imperialists, relying on the strength of their arms, steeped up their agreesive war not only against South Viet Nam. but also escalated it into the North. As the year 1967 drew to its end this war reached an alltime high of atrociousness with the commitment of half-a-million GIs, but at the same time the most crushing defeats befell the aggressors. Their hopes placed on the air Their hopes placed on the air raids against North Viet Nam gradually went up into smo-ke while at the UNO and all ower the world their isolatio over the world their isolation was never so complete. These came the beginning of the year 1968 with the lightning blows dealt by Senth Vietnamese masses in waves of germa-lized offensives and concerted uprisings. In the midst of this revolutionary storm, the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces emerged, as the spokesman of large strate of the South Vietnamese towns-folk. Salvation, the Alliance paid tribute to the contribution made by the FNL to "the

mobilization, organization and conduct of the resistance againt foreign invasion" and stressed that the NFL should

Gradually, Washington had ordered the partial suspen sion of bombing against DRVN and withdrew the race to the White House; Khe Sanh was evacuated in haste; Westmoreland was haste; Westmoreland was replaced by Abrams who fell back on the so-called "clear-and-hold" strategy; Komer, the specialist in "pacifica-tion", was sacked, which meant U.S. actual renuncia-tion of any tion of any hope of control-ling the large rural areas in the South. And the latest development was the de taken on Nov 1. 1068 by Johnson after lengthy con tations with leaders of l American parties and highranking civilian and military officials, to halt unconditio-

whole North Vietnamese tor-ritory and to agree to a quadripartite conference in Paris to seek a political solu-tion to the Viet Nam pro-blem. The official Paris welco The official Paris welcomed Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh with all the honours due to the head of an independent delegation while the popular Paris gave the NFL rupresentative one after most rousing ovations to date in the history of this hospitable city.

nally all bombings on the

Some rotten logs have been striving to dam up the swift course of events: the Saigon puppets have been demur-ring to the quadripartite conference and claiming that the Viet Nam problem should be dealt with in between Hanoi and Saigon". Taken between two fires, the Washington rulers have tried on the one hand to apply pres sure on their Saigon henchhave bared their utterly obstinute nature who to th irauggestion of a bilater conference which had been al conference, which had been flatly rejected by the DRVN, and ringing the changes on their "commitments" to the Saigum regime. Meanwhile, "sweeps" and herding and

torcible recruitment

tions against the South Vietnamese people and encroach-ments on the sovereignty of the DRVN have been step-

T is time to put the following question to the U.S. rulers: what are they expecting from the policy of haff measures, double-talk and stubbornness? What are they expecting from their ostrick-like attitude of persisting to ignore the facts

Facts have clearly shown that the FNL is the heir to that the FNL is the heir to the finest traditions of South Viet Nam's history, which abounds in struggles for in-dependence and democracy.

Facts have clearly shown interpreter of the present aspirations of the South Victnamese people of which it in its political Programme.

that the NFL is controlling the major part of South Viet Nam's territory and its Nam's territory and its writ runs not only in immense rural areas, but also in many city wards.

And the most eloquent proof is the NFL ability to bring into play the inexhaus-tible resources or the 14 mil-lion South Vietnamese, which make up the only aggregate power capable of standing up to the seemingly invincible force of the most formidable capitalist country and even of getting the better of it.

Let the U.S. rulers face facts! They should realize as fully as possible and without any reservation that to solve the problems in South Virt problems in South Viet n - thereby settling the Nam — thereby settling the Viet Nam issue as a whole — their qualified interlocutor in South Viet Nam, the most worthy representative of the South Vietnamese people, the one who has full competence and real authority, is none other than the NFL, and the only answer is to be found in the five points included in its Nov. 3, 1968 statement. NORTH VIET NAM

"Ten extra million metres of cloth for South Viet Nam" emulation drive the markines at the March

PHA VANG CAN Minister for Light Industry

THE DRVN Government's decision to decision to present the South Vistnamese people with 50,000 tons of rice, to million metres of cloth and ton tons of medicines has given a fresh impetus to the smulation movement called Ten extra million metres of cloth for South Viet Nam" among all Viet Nam textile workers. The drive is essentially a broad mass movement inspired by a deep sense of duty towards the resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the sense of onal salvation, the sense of responsibility for the people's well-being and the heartfelt affection for kindred South Viet Nam. The textile branch has a long-established tradition of revolutionary struggle with the actions of the Nam Dish textile workers in 1930 and during the first Resistan-ce War and their heroic fight against U.S. destructive air against U.S. destructive air Enthused by the generalised attacks and simultaneous uprisings of the South Viet-namese armed forces and people since early this spring, cadres and workers at all tavtile establishments, efly women workers, are resolved to overcome all difficulties to overfulfil the

quotas. The Nam Dinh textile combinat, which was subject-ed to repeated enemy raids had undertaken to turn out an extra 1.000,000 metres of loth for South VietNam. The (Hanoi) has chosen to weave million metres although it is operating in dispersion. In spite of their poor equipment, local textile handicraft cooperatives have endeavo

In the course of the emulain the course of the emula-tion movement, textile estab-lishments at central and regional level have devised varied and multiple methods to effectively impel it forward such as competition distinction in production, or "to do an additional 50,000 jobs for South Viet Nam"

Apart from its political significance, the "Ten Extra million metres of cloth for South Viet Nam" movement is also a grim effort to surpass the planned targets through the raising of labour productivity: to fulfil the through the raising of labour productivity: to fulfil the 1968 State plan (shready made harder by many difficulties arising from the U.S. war of destruction) and at the same time exceed it at least by ro

million metres of cloth.

Although they are operating in dispersion which has caused the alteration of the production chain, textile estal lishments have readinated their production to war-time and made it less cumbersome and highly efficient while successfully coupling it with the fighting and insuring its safety through good air defence precautions.

Symposiums and democra tie discussions held by cadres and workers help develop tens of thousands of innovations to remove difficulties in production. In spite of the lack of power-generators and equipment, state-run enterwe have been trying their best to maintain mechanised production to the maximum. mprove technique and incretechnical equipment in tion chain and have been boosting labour productivity incessantly and steadily. Hundreds of workers have motors, and hundreds of old machines have been repaired and put back into operation. textile workers lannched a movement which

production along with repair and other tools.

Work done by themselves.

The Vu Bich Lien advanced

By the end of method at the Nam Dink textile complex, the Ngo Thi Hien new way of "touring" the machines at the March noi) and the 3-quick move-ment — quick eyes, quick limbs and quick hands — in various enterprises have helped up efficiency by 2 metres for the whole branch and even a metres in units for each work-shift.

The spirit of co-operation and mutual assistance betmaterial still unused in stock. popularising production experiences, -- has been further enhanced. With the assistance of the State and centrally-run enterprises, local handicraft co-ops are going all out to ove technique, and make and semi-mechanised

By the end of Nov. this year, many enterprises had 25 million metres of cloth more than earmarked for South Viet Nam. These achie vements have opened up good prospects and it is expected at the end of 1968, the textile branch will have well discharged its task: lulfilling the 1068 cloth quota for the North Vietnamese people and turning out to million metres of cloth as a gift for

The feat accomplished by the textile industry is first of wartime economic reorientament and at the same time a victory of the North-South kindred solidarity, for the sake of national independence

Three U.S planes downed over North Viet Nam in one day

N Dec. 9, the people's armed forces of the DRVN shot down two fighter. bombers... an over two provinces south of the 19th people and an Ft. "Phantom"... momented reconnaissance plane over Haiphong.

On Dec. 12, a pilotless plane was knocked down over Hanoi and the next day another one was brought down over Thanh Hos. bringing the total of U.S. planes shot down over the DRVN since August 5, 1964 to 3,425.

rageous inhabitants of village new life with their own blood and sweat, will defend it at mittee and chairman of

HEROIC TRADITION

State plan and have volun

X village in Ha Tay province lies on the bank of the the bank of the Day River with pows of clean and neat houses which, all day long, fill the air with the clicking of shuttles operating in the mosquito - netting mill Straight golden ricefields touch either bank of the canal lined with over-green times which stand mercorng in its clear and fresh water. At the entrance to the willage, the cut memo-rial offers an importance rial offers an impression of the year vound. At the other end of the willege is the time-honoured "Troditional Malabar Almond Tree" on which, 25 years ago, I'an Tien Dung, 25 years ago, Van Tien Dung, nour alternate member of the C.G. Polithuro al the Virt Nam Wohers' Party and Chief of General Siaff of the Viel Nam People's Army, for the first time hoisted a hainmer-and-sichle flag. Farther, a high dybe mkeb witnessed the meltant exploit of the village. high dyne when a translating all and exploit of the village militin who in 3 days, fought 5 battles, wiping out several bintons of French troops. platoons of French troops. Today on this same dyne, guns still point their mustles into the sky, next to groups of militia girls standing on guard day and night for the security of their beloved homeland.

The villagers still remember The villagers still tementaly well that in 1045, 250 people dead of starvation while plenty of vice was held in French and Japanese stores and in the born of landlord Ninh, and another 118 were murd

VILLAGE HX (HA TAY PROVINCE)

THE REAR CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE FRONT-LINE

The industrious and com-

cost. Mr. Han, member

of the Party's village

prignant womans, were killed during a U.S. bombing reid. Formerly, the villages had to buy kundreds of lone of rice usery part to meet their grain need. Today not only have they accough rise to eat, but they have also been able to supply the [ront-line with kundreds of tone, Onlipid of the control of the mosquito-natting rose from to 7.3 million metres in 1967. amount will come out of the looms this year. Life is getting better and is changing visibly. Permarly most of villagers were illiterate. Today 35 people have finished people have finished learning at higher education establishments, more than 1,200 have enrolled in general cation schools and hundreds of adults are altending com-olementary education classes

or one in every 3 inhabitants is going to school. is going to school.

EVERYBODY JOINS IN The platoon of "grandpa BUILDING THE ARMED FORCES"

FORCES

Trung has produced hundred:

fight for the defence of the Fatherland as their primary tash. When the front line needs one man, we are prepared

to supply 2 or 3." The party and the adminis-The party and the adminis-trative committees have held sessions for the militia and villagers to retail their past sufferings and miseries. The sufferings and miseries. more they hate the enemy, stronger their determination to detend their resolutionary gains. This explains why all cole have murmly respon acople have submity responded to the movement for the building of the abmed forces. Every day, from every early in the morning, to the rivinging of the grow militia and the rest ophysical exercises. The militia make up 10% of the fillages come out to physical exercises. The militia make up 10% of the fillage population and receives militial exposulation and receives deposed one of the villages. Many combatants' mothers save every grain of rice to get medicines for the village

tisteal and physical standards as in the army. They are assembled and given the same training as regular troops; politics, techniques, toction, discipline, filness

of spikes and many spears

and swords for the militia.

The woman's platoon is assign ed suitable tanks, logistics for

instance. Apart from a per-

manent aircraft-hunting team.

HX has formed a detachment

tis one jornees a accurament of reservists ready to reflect the regular army. They are chosen by the villagers, pro-duction teams and organiza-tions and by the same po-

They often get field trai-ning, including marches in full hit sometimes for several nights running, to toughen themselves to hardships. Usually, after finishing their training programme, they rejoin their production tours and blay the role as nuc willitia forces. Every month, they reassemble a few days' drilling. are fully prepared to go to the front when necessary and are in a position to go into action with

For the formation of reserve detachments, schools in H X, have their programmes of political education and physical tenining for their pupils, especially those in the 15-16 age group, so that

they can qualify for military service take their fathers and elder brothers. CLOSE LINK BETWEEN

THE REAR AND THE FRONT-LINE Camilles of assurance ento

Families of annymes enjoy the affection, respect and assistance of the villagers. Last year when he was about to join the anny, Bao worsted that he would have no time to do some rapair to his house. The co-op chairman said, "You The co-op charman said, "100 can rest assured that we will see to it that everything goes all right." Next day, the co-op carmirhed a sum of money for the purchase of the necessary material and sem mom to malerial and sent mon to enlarge his 3,000m house into a solid Syroom house for his family. Mim Quai Irom a family of meromartys has been magazitated. The co-og gives her a worldly grant to buy sice and took higher her whan she falls it. How This hous a son falls ill. Ame Thin has a low manned. Chooga serving with the armed forces. When the isled, the co-op gave her a decent bisrial. Chuong's usig wun later sastigued a job a low word of the complete of the stock-breading station were her house. Le mable her to low elter her children appropriate 19. Fathers, mothers and with of armymen who can still do of armymen who can still do some manual work are given jobs suitable to their strength. capacity and the circumstan their families and supplies with good implements. Priority is given to their children when lection comes for envolment major schools at home or

Every year, on red-letter days, the village sends delega-tions to the families of army-men with gifts. At Tet, the

(Continued page 7)

Feb. 7 — Camp Hellowey in Pleiku attacked: 42 helicopters destroyed or damaged, and 350 GP's killed or wounded.

Dueng Lieu - Deo Mhong victory (Central Trung Bo, 20 km South-South-east of Da Nang). Two puppet battalions destroyed, 860 adverse battalions destroyed, 860 adverse casualties listed, 400 weapons seized (7 and 8 Feb.) Vist & victory (50 km South of Da Nang); a battalion, a company and 4 platoous of the

Oct. 28—Shelling of Danang airfield and of that of Chu lai (30 km Southeast of Da Nang): In all, 163 U.S. aircraft destroyed (record enemy plane los-ses in a single day), 600 G.L. casual-

Nos. 12 — 2nd Rau Bang victory; 2,000 GI's (2 battalions) of the First Infantry Division put out of action, 30 armoured cars and 8 beavy cannons and mortars destroyed. The greatest W.S. diession to dale.

Nos. 22-27 — Dan Tiang victory (65 km Northwest of Saigon): Three battalions of puppet Division 5 de-stroyed, a 4th decimated, 200 weapons seized by the patriots.

Dec. 8-9 - Dong Dueng victory

in the PLAF March Towards Complete Victory

Det. 20 - Founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liber-

1961

Feb. 15—Merging of various armed detachments formed by the people in various parts of South Viet Nam for self-defence against the regime of terror instituted by the Americans in Saigon after 1594: The Liboration Armed Forces were

Feb. 16—First National Congress of the NFL Election of the Central Committee of the Front with well-sknown Saigonese Lawyer Ngayan Hua The as Chairman.

Jan. 2—Ap Sec Victory (Mekong Delta). Paul Harkins, actual C-in-C in South Vist Nam, burled 2,000 in South Viet Nam, burled 2,000 puppet soldiers officered by dozens of U.S. "advisers" and commanded by Gen. R. York against 200 guerilas spotted in Ap Bac hamlet (60km Southwest of Saigon). Are non-day fiere battle, the patriots broke the enemy siege after infliction 400 campities on the a one-day fierce battle, the patriots broke fierce nemy siege after inflicting 450 casualties on the enemy (including 13 U.S. officers), shooting down or damaging 19 planes and belicopters, destroying 3 M.13 armoured personnel carriers and sinking a combat launch transporting reinforcements: Striking destroying the striking reinforcements: Striking destroying the striking reinforcements: Striking destroying the sinking a combat immeh transport-ing reinforcements: Striking de-monstration of the ineffectiveness of the "modern" U.S. "heliborne" and "amphibious cars" tactics, in front of the PLAF.

Dec. 31-Dueng Long Victory (some 50km North of Saigon): For the first time, the PLAF destroyed an enemy battalion.

Esd 1963. — 80 per cent of the "strategic hamlets"; the structure of the U.S. neo-colonislist policy in South Viet Nam, pulled down by

Apr. 11 — vinn Trame Victory [Melong Dolta, 200km Southwest of Saigon): Destruction of a whole network of enemy positions. 1,500 adverse troops put out of action. The mar, Newsweek wrote, is no The war, Newsweek wrote, is no longer in South Vist Nam the story of a cat and mouse game but has become a confrontation between a lion and a tiger.

- Vinh Thuen Victory

Oct. 31 — First attack on Bien.
Hoa airbase: 59 aircraft destroyed,
nearly 300 GI casualties.

Dec. 7—An Lao victory (Central Trung Bo, 175km South-Southeast of Danangl, 68a adverse troops wiped out, 6 M.113 APC's destroyed,

Dec. 8 - Jan. 3 — 65. Binh Gla victory (60km East-Southeast of Salgon): 2,000 enemy casualties recorded, 37 helicopters brought down and 37 military vehicles

puppet army wiped out. (Beginning of systematic bombing of North Viet Nam)

Mar. 7 — Landing of first corporate U.S. units (two battalions of the 3rd Marine Division) in South Viet Nam (at Da Nang).

May 23—Nui Thanh victory. For the first time, a U.S. company destroyed. 140 GI's put out of action.

May 29-31—Ba Gla victory (110 km South-Southeast of Da Nang). For the jirst time, an enemy multi-battation lorse put out of action: 4 pupper regular battalions destroyed with 200 casualbattalions destroyed with 700 casual-ties, 400 weapons seized. Imminent collapse of the puppet army. Fresh proof of the total bankruptey of the U.S. "special war".

Jun.9-12-Dong Zosi victory (85 km North-Northeast of Saigon). Attack on an enemy entrenched camp. 1,500 an enemy entrenence camp, 1,500 adversaries put out of action, 16 helicop-ters and planes shot down, and 6 armoured cars and 2 cannons destroyed-

Aug. 18-19 - Van Tuong victory Aug. 18-19—Van Tuong victory (45 km Southeast of Da Nang). First large-scale operation by U.S. troops foiled: more than 900 GI's killed or wounded, 13 planes and helicopters shot down and a armoured cars destroyed: An "Ap Bac" for the

Oct. 10-14 -- Phu Cat victory (233 km South-Southeast of Da Nang). Countersweep. More than 360 GI's of the First Air Cavalry Divison put out of action and 17 helicopters brought

Oct. 19 - Nov.18 — Plai Me victory (Western Highlands, 340 km Northeat of Sisjon); 3,000 adversa-ries including 1,700 GFs put out of action (4 battalions destroyed). 4 planes and helicopters shot down, 88 military vehicles destroyed, Proof of PLAF remarkable etamine and combat effectiveness. Non 16 - Plai Me victor

(42 km South of Da Nang). 3 puppet batalions destroyed, a 4th decimated, 1,050 enemy cassalties, among them a U.S. general and a U.S. colosal (the operational HQ destroyed).

Jan. 3-19 and Jan. 31 Feb. 3—Guerillan of Ca Chi district (30 km North-ref of Saigon) won fame by lighting of a series of sweeps conducted within the framework of Operation First Arrows of Westmore. land: 2,600 enemy troops mostly GI's killed or wounded, 90 helicopters or planes shot down, 83 vehicles destroyed.

venicles destroyed.

Jan. 27 - Mar. 7 -- Another "arrow" broken in the Bong See area (190 km South-Southeast of De Nangl, 94100 adverse canualties (5,100 GVs and 1,200 south Korean mercenzies) recorded, 374 belicopters or planes shot down, damaged or destroyed on the eronnd. shot down, the ground.

Feb. 24 — Mba De Bong Treng victory (50 km North of Saigon). breaking a 3rd arrow of Westmore rand. 2 infantry battalions and carmoured squadrons of the U.S. de troyed, an Australian battalion de-

Counter-awage in Dong Giap (about too km Southeast of Da Nang): 3,500 enemy troops including 2,000 GI's killed or wounded, 07 helicopters shot down or damaged, 12 armoured cars destroyed or damaged.

Mar. 5 - 3rd Bau Bang victory: a U.S. battalion (700 men) written of the muster roll.

May. 23-24 — Monly of patriotic armymen of Armoured Regiment 1 of the puppet army: 185 adverse soldiers put out of action, 27 armoured cars destroyed, 9 tanks delivered to the PLAF.

Apr. — Disservoes battle count of the first U.S. dry season strategic counter-offensive (Nov. 1965 — Apr.

1050]: 130,000 U.S. and foreign and local mercenaries put out of action (including 5,000 GeVs), 1,000 planes or hallcopters (one-fifth of the U.S. air fleet in Asia and the Pecilic shot down, destroyed on the gradies of barnic (Enemy 1,400 vehicles of barnic (Enemy 1,500,000 meromen.)

Amer. 200,000 countries and 500,000 ries of satellite countries and 500,000 soldiers of the buppet army).

May 21 - Jun. 10 — Counter-sweep in the Plei Djireng area (Western Highlands, 360 km North-Northeast of Saigon): 2,000 enemy traops including 1,380 GI's put out of action.

Jun. 8, Jun. 30 and Jul. 9 — 3 successful ambushes against armour-ed columns of the U.S. First Infantry ed columns of the U.S. First Intantry Division 84, 105 and sokm North of Saigon: 135 vehicles including 126 tanks and armoured care destroyed, 13 belicopters shot down, 1,000 GI's killed or wounded.

ful. 23 — New shelling of the helicopter parking area at Nuoc Man in Da Naug. 70 engines destroyed or damaged, 150 GI's put out of action.

Oct. 18 — Cai Duse victory (Mekong Delta, 166km Southwest of Saigon): Attack on post and interception definiorcements, 1,000 adversaries put out of action, 29 planes and helicop-ters shot down or damaged.

Now. 5-20 — Attacks in the Plei Direng area: A U.S. battalion, 7 U.S. companies and 3 puppet compa-nies wiped out.

Nov. 16 — Failure of Operation Milebro launched on Oct. 15 in the province of Tay Ninh: 3.200 GP's put out of action, 52 places and helicop-ters brought down, 55 armoured cars

Dec. 27—Xuan Son victory (Central Trung Bo, 200km South-Southeast of Da Nang): A U.S. operational base raced to the ground, 600 GPs killed or wounded, 13 heavy cannons and mortars destroyed, 5 planes and helicopters downed.

Jan. 20 — Failure of Operation Cedar Fails hunched on Jan. 8 in the Ben Suc area (48km North-Northwest of Saigon): 3,200 Gi's pat out of action, 200 vehicles destroyed of damaged, 28 planes or helicopters

Feb. 22 — Launching of Operation Junction City in the borderland of Tay Ninh province, involving 45,000 men, 850 armoured cars and 200 pieces of artillery: The biggest operation within the framework of the operation within the framework of the and U.S. dry-season strategic counter

Feb. 26 - New major attack against Da Nang airbase : 94 aircraft put out

Continued in

New U.S. Crimes in South Viet Nam

IN Operation Eagle mounted in implementation of their "accelerated pacification programme", the U.S. and puppet troops in South Vict Nam have committed new serious crimes.

According to still incomplete According to still incomplete sta-tistics, in Nev. 1958 alone, the U.S.-puppet troops and Pak Jung Hi marcenaries conducted nearly too gaids, big and small-During these actions, they stopped at no strottles to concentrate people. There is neased it not alone to the con-south Vier Rum and Dalland and the yell Place and dumped thousands of

tons of bombs daily on heavily populated areas including those in the vicinity of cities and towns. The number of B 52°s doubted and that of sorties trebled, and the sprayings of toxic chemicals and C.S. gas against South Victamses civilians were also intensified.

In the Cam Lo sector and the DMZ (Rorth of Quang Triprovince) in the 3 days ending Nov. 23, the U.S. 3rd Marine Division killed or wounded thousands of civilians in thousands of civilians is its raids.

In a prolonged raid on the Dien Ban sector, Quang Nam province,

which began on Nov. 20. 7,000 U.S. marines herded 2.500 people into concentration camps and killed or wounded hundreds of others.

In a sweep on Nov. 15 in the coastal areas of the 4 districts of Phong Dien, Quang Dien, Trieu Phong and Hai Lang in Thua Thien Phong and Hai Lang in Intel Inter-and Quang Tri provinces, they also assembled 13,000 people in concen-tration areas and flattened with bulldozers all villages and hamlets.

Raids, areon, bombing and shelling against civilians also hit the Mekong delta. In 2 days, Nov. 13 and 19. B 52's, B 57's, jets and helicopter gunships dropped thousands of tons bombs which kindled devastating fires in the various hamlets of Vinl nres in the various hamlets of Vinb Hoa and Dong Yan villages and nearly areas, Rach Gia province, to support 2,000 troops engaged in a sweep. About 100 civitians were killed and many others wounded.

VIET NAM COURIER

UNDER THE NFL GLORIOUS BANNER

REVOLUTIONARY POWER STRENGTHENED IN SOUTH VIET NAM

RIGHT at its birth in Dec. 1960, the South Vist Man. forth as its objective the estab-Hahmant of people's power. In its July so statement, it stated in no uncertain terms :

"The NFL is the symbol of the union for national salvation of the 14 million South Vietnamese. It is the architect of all their victories, Under its glorious banner, fourfifths of South Viet Nam's territory have been liberated and more than to million people are zealously busy establishing revolutionary power, building a new life, surmounting all difficulties, ready to make every sacrifice under the "all for our victory over the U.S. aggressors watchword. The NFL is the genuine representative of the South mose people, de fecto as well as de ture. Not only does it enjoy the affection and the confidence of South Victnamese people, but it has also been recognised and supported by many governments and by all progressives in the world".

able to emerge in South Viet Nam at the price of 8 years of NFL hard but successful struggle, both politi-

THE to-point programme of action published by the NFL after its founding had such a popular appeal that its impact shock the U.S.—Ngo Dinh Diem regime to its foundations. The slogan calling for the "building of an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam" which meets the deepest aspirations of the people has stirred the overwhelming majority of the urban and rural population into a gigantic effort to seize power.

From 1960 to 1965, in the liberated areas of South Viet Nam a form of State power came into existence under the direction of local NFL bodies: these were people's self-management committees. Their function was to deal with the counterrevolutionary activities of enemy agents, organise the life of the masses and to see to the implementation of the Front policies, such as distribution of land to peasants, strength-eming of national union, development of culture, etc...

In 1966, the powerful waves of actions by various strata of the urban population, especially Buddhists and students, struck a fatal blow at the prestige of the puppet regime in the cities. The stepped-up and sustained guerilla activities in urban and suburban areas made possible such revolutionary feats of the masses as destruction of control records kept by the puppet administration, wiping out of cruel agents at grass-roots leyel, etc... which paved the way for the setting up of the first people's

self-management committees in the very areas under enemy control.

In the countryside and mountain areas, after the PLAF successful countering of the first dry-season offensive involving 200,000 troops of the U.S. Expeditionary Corps (1965-1966), it was the beginning of the extensive disruption of the enemy's grip and the destruction of thousands his "atrategic hamlets". The network of people's self-management committees reached out to the vicinity of various cities and urban

In 1967, the flasco of the 2nd dry-season offensive by 400,000 GI's accelerated the disintegration of the puppet administration in the countryside. During Summer and Autumn of the same year, the second wave of "simultaneous uprisings" (the first took place in 1959-1960) of the people in Long An, My Tho, Ben Tre, then Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces and along National Route No I and other strategic communication lines, was coupled with attacks and continued deep incursions in 46 cities, urban centres and U.S.-puppet miliary bases, as a sort of dress rehearasl of the staggering generalized attacks and concerted uprisings which first days of 1968. These large-scale actions resulted in the speeding up of the establishment of ple's power is the cities as well the countriele.

THE events of early 1966 decisively made possible the setting up of revolutionary power on an unprecedented scale. Most of the enemy's oppressive apparatus in the countryside was shattered, and the countryside was shattered, and the bulk of the "pecification" trams swept away. In an unusually enthu-siastic atmosphere, the people slee-cted Liberation People's Committee, Tomatities and People's Committee, from village up to district and provincial levels.

Ben Tre, a province in the Mekon delta, has witnessed the advent of

people's power in 80 villages covering an area of 1,000 square kilometres with half a million inhabitants. In with half a million inhabitants. In the first so days of Angust, My Tho. another province of Nam Bo, return-ed at Liberation people's councils and people's committee in the villages of Ches Thanh, Cai Lay and Cai He districts. so per cent of the newly elected representatives were women. A very big turn-out - feers 70 to 100 per or according to the villages - was recorded. At Phu Phong village, immediately after an intense U.S. air bombing, all grown-ups went to the polls. My Phone village held its elections while fighting off an enemy raid. In Western Nam Bo, one province, 9 districts and 85 villages have staged their elections. Topping the list was Ca Man province which, on August 19, chose its o-member Liberation Peo-

ple's committee at provincial level, 7 such committees at district level and as at village level (out of the total 46 villages). In Can The prov-ince, polling has been completed in a districts and 13 villages. Kien Phong had its provincial organs elected and at the same time liquidated 6 enemy concentration areas and 50 strategic hamists, people's power has been entended to 67 of its villages. People's committees are now operating in 36 villages of An Giang

In the Western Highlands, Gia Lai has held its provincial elections, and Dac Lac, popular consultations in 30 villages and 6 districts.

In Trung Bo, in Quang Ngai province revolutionary power has been established in toy villages, 66 of them in the uplands. In a sector of Quang Da province cram-med with GI's, the people literally encircled and cordoned off the latter and carried out their voting. 73 villages of Quang Tri possess their elected bodies, Lastly, Thu Thien province has selected its representatives at provincial level and in 5 of its districts and 29 of

Revolutionary power has been consolidated even in areas sur-rounding the cities, which has permitted the keeping up of the offensives and popular uprisings. It should be recalled that these areas are inhabited by from 60 to 70 per cent of the victims of enemy sweeps who had been forced on of their native places to re-settle there. Now the opportunity has come for them to take their revenge by participating in the establish-ment of revolutionary power in their new home, assisting in the formation of local armed units and giving a push to the popular

Under favour of the Spring offensives, South Vietnamese cities have really made a leap forward in the establishment of people's power, which has been installed in numerous quarters. This has led to the crumbling of enemy administration, transformed the U.S.-puppet rearbase into a front-line of the people's forces, and considerably reduced or etaly done away with the possibility for the enemy of using the cities as spring boards for attacks against the rural and mountain areas.

EVERYWHERE, in the cities as well as in the countryside newsy-built revolutionary power has been giving a powerful impulse to the fighting and production. Many provinces of Southern Trung bo-including Binh Thuan and Ninh Thean, have provisionally allotted land to landless or land-poor peasants. Central Trung Bo has further pushed up the development of culture and education: 75,000 books, 45,000 copies of newspapers and 400,000 postes have been printed and dis-

tributed or twice as many as previously; hundreds of new primary for adults have been opened for thousands of new pupils. In Central and Eastern Nam Bo, the movement for increased production and anlistment in the armed forces has attained record figures : My Tho has 46,000 hectares of newly planted ricefields, Ruch Gia 34,000 hectares, etc... Not only young Vietnamese but also Chinese residents and people of Khmer origin, have voluntarily recent Conference of South Vietnamese Guerillas has cited the 3 provinces of Ben Tre, Tra Vinh and Tri Thien for their guerilla activi-

HERE is not a shadow of doub that the NFL is excercising state power on vast areas o South Viet Nam's territory that such power has been unceasingly strengthening and that the Front is enjoying the affection and respect even of the people living in cities still under enemy control. This power of the people, by the people and for the people, built with the blood of the Liberation fighters, has become an effective instrument for the mobilisation of the inexhaustib forces of the 14 million men and women in defence of the sacred rights brought them by the Revo-lution. Under the aegis of this new power, a new life is flourishing. which translates into concrete res lities the deep aspirations of various sections of the South Victnamese people as inscribed in the NFL Po-

It is clear that the people who have conquered this power through a hard struggle are determined to defend it to the end. Successive attempts of the enemy to nibble at liberated areas have miserably failed. It is their system of " strate gic hamlets" instead that has been parrowed, and the recent sacking of Komer, author of U.S. plans for winning the minds and bearts" of the people, is highly significant.

In his death throes, the enemy has been bending all his enemies in a desperate assault against the liberated areas: such is the meaning of the recent Operation Eagle "accelerated pacification programtraitors. However, as foreseen, their attempt has been a disastrous fai-

The wheel of history cannot be reversed.

The death knell of Yankee nee colonialism has tolled. The squalls of the revolutionary storm are sweeping the last debris of the pupper administration on which Washington has been pinning its hopes.

A new vista has alreadly been opened, radiant, for our t4 million southern compatriots.

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

THE NEL JUST CAUSE HAS WON WORLD PROGRESSIVES' SYMPATHY

On September 17.

Algerian people

SexiM chipuis

Black people's anti-war demonstration in Washington

cally from 33 to 20.

Many international con

Viet Nam their central or unique item of business: the

Bertrand Russell Interna-

tional Tribunal on U.S. Cri-

Stockholm and Copenhagen hearings, the Grenoble Con-ference of World Lawyers in support of Viet Nam, the

Cairo Extraordinary Session of the Asian-African Orga-

nisation in support of Viet Nam, the Solia oth World

outh and Student Festival,

the Montreal Hemispheric Conference for an End to the

Many mass organisations in all the five continents

emorate every year

Viet Nam. etc.

conces have made South

SINCE it was set up on December 20, 1960, the National Front for Liiger and leader beration, organizer and leader of the South Viet Nam peo-ple in their valiant fight against the U.S. aggressors, has been winning support from the socialist ca and progressives throughout the world, as well as from the American people.

This finds an expression In the following message from the Tricontinental Committee of Support for Vist Nam to Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Comthe South Nam NFL, greeting the early Spring victories of the South Viet Nam patriotic forces and people : Standing . Standing unde in the frontline against the U.S., the heroic South Vietnamese people have been fighting with courage and skill against the most ruthless imperialism of the century and have inflicted on it bitter military and political failures.
With their Winter - Spring Improvement the South Nam army and people have made the final defeat of U.S. imperialism a certainty.
That is why these successes matitute un encouragement and a source of pride for the peoples of Asia, Africa,

major VN anniversaries such as the Day of Struggle for National Reunification (July questions regarding South 20 - anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam). On September 17, 1907, Head of State of the King-dom of Cambodia Norodom Sihanouk declared to the the founding aniversary of the NFL (December 20), the death anniversary of South representative of the NFL in Cambodia: "Cambodia takes a great pride in support-Viet Nam hero Nguyen Van Troi (October 15)... In nearly takes a great pride in support-ing the struggle carried out by the Front and the South Viet Nam people right from the outset and we will conall countries, committees of support for the NFL have been set up. Famous Swedish playwright Peter Weiss has said that there is in his counthe outset and we will con-tinue to support you. Please rest assured of Cambodia's solidarity and friendship with Vict Nam as a whole, i. e. with the DRVN and the try hardly a locality without an organisation of support for the NFL Right in the United States, the people of South Viet Nam Chairman of the Revohave founded such organisa-tions as the "Committee to End the War in Viet Nam". The Chairman of the Revo-butionary Council of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria H. Boumedienne said he regarded the NFL Political Program the "Viet Nam Day Com-mittee", the "Committee in Support of the South Viet Nam NFL" which have been as the political program working untiringly for the thempast cause of the South Viet-namese people. In their letter to President Johnson publish-ed in the New York Times on Eab. 15, 1962. The love, admiration and support for the fight of the heroic people of South Viet Nam has always been accom-Fab. 16, 1065, 416 pro rab. 10, 1905, 410 Indicasola-at various science and tech-nical colleges in the U.S. urged an end to the aggressive war in South Viet Nam: this was but one of the many noble deeds of the righteous-minded American intellec-Nam has always over secon-panied by the strongest con-demnation of the U.S. im-perialist war of aggression. Even at the UN forum, from Even at the UN forum, from 1965 to 1967, the number of countries supporting the South Vietnamese people grew from 22 to 39 while those supporting the U.S. government dropped drasti-

one in support of the South Vietnamese people and the minded American intellec-tuals opposed to crusily and injustice. Lord Bertrand Russell, the renovered British ghilosopher, Honoracy Pata Come Tribusal, has com-cine Tribusal, has com-let that President Johnson has decided to extent, on a large scale, be war in Viste Nam, proved that he had no regard for world opinion to be the most crusi and most incanable President that has reasonable regioner than the meanable regions that has Soviet Union, Califford People's Republic of Kores, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia... have voluntered to work overtime to raise funds for Viet Nam. Many orders for South Viet Nam have been fulfilled ahead of time. At the food processing factory I-Min in Shanghai where 70% apable President that has I-Min in Shanghai where 70% of the working personnel are women, after learning of the early Spring victories of the South Victnamese ever ruled in the United States, Lord B. Russell said

NFL FLAG FLUTTERS ON ALL CONTINENTS

WELVE socialist countries and six nationalist countries (Cambodia, Algeria, UAR, Indonesia, Tanzania, Syria) have en playing host to permanent representations of the Front. Recently the Front has opened two information bureaus respect-ively in Paris and Stockholm, with the consent of the French

and Swedish governments More and more Front delegations attend internations ions attend international regional conferences or friendly visits to foreign pay friendly visits to foreign countries. Up to November 1968 the number of such de-legations had amounted to 405. So far 14 international organisations have admitted the Front organisations or organs as fall-fledged mem-

sent by Americans to the NFL. The wellknown painter Kockwell Kent has offered The blue and red Fing of the Front, with a golden star in the centre, is seen in nearly all countries. Everywhere the Frent's re-presentatives receive lavish all the 10,000 dollars of Vietnamese people, British Dean of Canterburry Hewlett tokens of love and admira-tion and the voice of the Front is regarded as the voice of justice and freedom saved to the funds in support

the Front delegation led by Mme Aguyen Thi Binh, member of the NFL Central mmittee, arrived in Paris ratory meetings of the quawas astir" (Reutes). "Sup-port to the NFL!" "NFL, the authentic representation of the South the authentic representative of the South Victnamese people!" and "NFL will win!": hundreds of such slogans, b

Union, voiced the French women's "double pride" in welcoming Mme Nguyen Thi

UNSTINTED EFFORTS TO

COMPLETELY

HE peoples of the socia-

have initiated many collecti-

The working class of the oviet Union, China, the emocratic People's Re-

Very diversified forms of

people" have been kept in all parts of the world. Follo-wing the "Shipload for Viet Nam" movement launched

by the French people, many other shipments of aid collec-ted by the people of other

countries have arrived a. Haiphong port, including shipments of medicaments

Lenin Peace Prize t

but to contribute the m

Johnson before dying told his friends and relatives not to bring flowers to his grave

including

Americans to the

butions have been us

countries and many other nations have been giving the people of Viet Nam, especially the South Vietnamese, a great and effective assistance. Apart from government aid, the peoples of those countries

big and small, in Vietnamese or French, together with a multitude of NFL flags were displayed and waved enthe hunger strikes by thou-sands of American soldiers thusiastically amidst rousing cheers as hime Nguyen Thi Binh and the NFL delegation who had rather go to jail than obey orders from the alighted at Le Bourget airport. U.S. ruling circles and go and kill and get killed in South Viet Nam. In this atmosphere of overbrimming joy, Mme Jac-queline Gelly, Secretary Ge-neral of the French Women's

HELP THE NFL DEFEAT mittee stressed THE U.S AGGRESSORS



ON Dec. 7, 386 U.S. servicemen of the 1st servicemen of the se squadron, 18th armoured cavalry division stationed
in California firmly resisted
orders to sasign them to South
Viet Nam, UPI reported. They
declared that the war obstinately pursued by the U.S. in
Viet Views illegal and one. contributions have been used by the world's peoples in the movement of support for Viet Nam. "Viet Nam Day" and "Weeks of solidarity with the South Vietnamese ern was illegal and con trary to the U.S. constitution.

enjoying popular support and in fact was wielding political power in South Viet Nam.

He drew attention to the fact that all U.S. attrapts to play up the role of the Saigon puppet administration's dele-gation at the Paris Conference were likely to damage the he emphasized, has engaged in a blind aley by supporting the Saigon military junta.

of the fighting South Victnamese people

The history of the world The history of the world people' struggle against U.S. imperialism will record such noble and courageous acts as the demonstrations of Japathe demonstrations of nese workers, and protest actions taken by Australian crewmen aboard the Booners, the workers of the American Dow of the Sattahip airbase of the U.S. in Thailand... who refused to transpor or manufacture weapons for

> THE South Vist Nam peo-ple and FNL highly value the lofty support shown their righteous cause by the world peoples. In its July 20, 1968 state nent, the NFL central Com-

"We sincerely thank the we sincerely thank the governments, mass organiza-tions, the peace-and justice-loving people in the world and the progressive people in the U.S. for their strong con-demnation of the U.S. imperalists and their henchmen's crime of aggression and war crimes in South Viet Nam. U.S. deceitful "peace" manoeuvres, and their warm encouragement and namese people who have been widespread uprisings to fulfil their task of liberating South Viet Nam and defending North Viet Nam, thus contri-

The NFL Prodigious Architect and Leader of the South Viet Nam Revolution

and increasintly aggrevating inner-contradictions, they

200

are silding irresistibly towards total defeat.

politicies are enforced and,

and in the joy of victory

issue by peasants to whom the Revolution has brought 2 million hectares of land. With

the development of agricul-

crafts, a national economy

comprising many branches of activity and covering many

trades is taking shape step

by step. In public health,

markable progress has also been made. Dispensaries and

maternity houses are found

in most villages and hamlets

main liquidated

Illiteracy has been in the

1065, some 85% of the school

been reveiving instruction. Literature and art sees a

development which must

have already

industry and handi-

born of militant

Continued from been 13

thoops, destroying almost completely the network of "strategic hamlets" built at high cost by the U and its puppet and liberati four-fifths of the territe the U.S. with re million inhabitants.
The U.S.1 of special war?'s thus came to a complete

Owen meant mare spite of substantial U.S. war efforts: build-up of an army of a million odd men including more than half a million GI's and soldiers of satellite countries, buse of st powerful means of war including the U.S. 7th Fleet B.52 strategic bombers, and B.52 strategic bombers, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have been gaining increasing victories.

They have successively
amashed two U.S. dry-season counter-offensives, success-fully preserved the liberated fully preserved the liberated cone, wiping out 800,000 adverse troops including nearly 300,000 GF's and mercenaries of satellite winning the first round in the fight against the U.S. "local war" strategy.

With the generalised at-With the general tacks and simultaneous uprisings in early spring year, a new phase of war has been opened war has been opened in which the U.S. aggressors which the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys have come under both military and political fire in their very lairs. Although they

force at their disposal, they have trremediably been forced back onto the defenthe tough but exciting conditions of people's war. into In the organisational field, their sinking morale

struggle, production and the building of the new life through its grassroots and regional organisations and Meanwhile, the revolu-tionary forces keep growing in the process of the battles. Alongside military gains, the liberated zone has been through its specialised comministerial departments. The power it is excercising in essentially democratic : elec constantly using the ned and enlarged. There, the Front's tions to village, district and provincial people's councils and people's committees antino committees and defeat the U.S. aggreswhich have been called on a ional scale, have been com pleted in many provinces. Actually, the NFL is administering a real state New farming techniques are being applied with enthus-

understood in the context of

THE Front's influence and prestige keep rising at home and abroad.

Its authority extends to cities even most strictly controlled by the U.S. aggres sors and their valets, includ ing Saigon, Hue and Da Nang, etc... The generalised attacks and simultaneous uprisings if it were not for the adhesion of the overwhelming majority of the population.

The NFL exerts its in fluence in all sections of the population. In its her 5, 1068 statement the Viet Nam Alliance of Na-tional, Democratic and Peace Forces, representing

the broadest sections of the South Vietnamese city popu-lation, reaffirmed that the South Viet Nam NFL was the great and principal fight Vietnamean people's national united front directed against U.S. aggression", and held NFL should play a decisive role in any political settle-ment of the South Viet Nam

problem " The objective of the strug which the NFL has laid down in its programme action following its founding and re-stated in its Political Programme approved in Au Programme approved in Au-gust 1957, namely, indepen-dence, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity and ultimate peaceful national reunification, reflect the tun-damental desiderata of the masses and the objective development of South Vietnamese society. They conform to the sacred interest of our entire people. For this reason. all the 31 million Vietnemese uth to North, see in the N.F.L. the most qualified representative of the South Vietnamese people.

These objectives are also those of the world's peoples fighting for peace, indepen-dence, democracy and social progress. Consequently outh Viet Nam Revolution has been supported by the people throughout the world including U.S. progressives in the U.S. NI-L representatives have been accredited to many countries, including neigh-bouring Kingdom of Cambo

The U.S. imperialists and The U.S. imperiants and their lackeys have all along tried to ignore the NFL The very hard blows which the South Vietnamese armed

forces and people have dealt described above, have landed them in a blind alley and foretold their irremediable faiton to agree to of a quadri-peritite Conference with the attendance of the NFL Thus. as victor and as the qualified representative of the South Viet Nam people, the NFL the good will it has shown by accepting to take part in the Conference, the sensible reasonable position it has reasonable position it has made public, namely, cessa-tion of U.S. aggression, self determination to the South Vietnamese people, gradual realisation of the reunification Viet Nam by the Vietnam ese people of the two zones and by peaceful methods and foreign policy of pence and neutrality, has earned the sympathy of world public opinion and an advan tageous negotiating por re in the Paris conversations

SINCE the prehistory period, our people have had the legend of Phu Dong, the wonder boy who, at the approach of the invader, grew up into a giant the atomic era, confro with the most powerful and the most barbarons invades history has ever known, it is no longer a giant riding an iron horse and armed with a magic rod, but a giant armed with a sound political pro-gramme and advancing steadily on its two feet : armed struggle and political struggle

It will inescapably carry

To An American Friend

(Continued from page 8)

in the free zone or in occupied in the free zone or in occupied areas, at home or abroad, have thus taken stand against the Americans ever since 1950. In Saigon in particular, Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho called on the people to take to the streets to protest against the all of two American warships the first to come into Vietnamese waters to one poople. In actions against our people. Consequently the ships had to leave Saigon in a hurry the same night of their arrival, taking with them the illusious. which some of us had until then nurtured about the Stars

But it was in 1954, that our light was at its hottest. Dien Bien Phu had brought bach peace. The provisional splitting of our country in two zones made it possible for two zones made if mary carbs to regroup there and evac in not too great a hurry. The Americans took advantage of this situation to supplant the French and try to block the reunification of our country South and witnessed, with indignation, the list Yankes manormores to seize country. Together with Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Profes Nguyen Van Duong and other llectuals, I called on our chmbatriots to look out and took part in the creation of

guard the threatened national ity and defend peace.

The attitude of Vietnamese uneminocal . those in the South were against the Amer icans and those in the North supported that stand. And it doing so we were struggling for peace.

Opposition to America and defence of peace, are conivalent terms? Yes, hat context. Does it take ovolessional politicians to see that the American actions in South Viet Nam installing a puppet administration, creat mercenary army with ing mercenary army dollars, using the puppets and dollars to stir up hostility against the North, drowning blood all demands democratic reforms in South ..., could only lead to popular uprisings and to war.

Repression his the Peace Movement and things happened exactly as we had foreseen. Indomitable South Viet Nam did not reconcile itself to the fate of a neo-colony and a staging base against the North, and rose up in arms.

The responsible men of the Peace Movement including the three of us in the bicture, more arrested, but in jail or deborted. Professor Nguyen

Van Duong died while Lawyer Neuven Huu Tho, after count less tribulations, was freed by the people, The confidence our compatriots put in Lawyer Nguyen Hun Tho of which an indisputable proof is his ap-pointment to the presidency of the NFL, has confirmed before history the glorious role played by 1954 Peace Me vement in the whols of our struggle for the liberation of South Vist Nam and the reunification of our country. at the same time testifies to the profound significance of the fight undertaken by South Viet Nam: a light for peace.

Must I add that the total Peaca Medals conferred some time ago on the Peaca Move-ment in South Viet Nam and posthumously 46 Dust friend Nguyen Van Duong, and the International Lenin Peaco Prize conferred quite recently to Mme Nguyen Thi Dink to Mms Nguyen Thi Dinh. Deputy commander of the Armed Forest of the NFL. have brought into bolder valid haut character of our struggle in South Vist Nam as an endanouar for peace? Nay, not for peace in Vist Nam, and loss but for peace in general. Indeed, is there anything cleaver nour? The tidal twose South Vist Nam has four the Name of the in South Vist Nam has forced U.S. imperialism to tear off its mash. Neither freedom wor peace matter to it. It has waged a ruthless war and has appeared in its true colours in the eyes of the peoples in the world who love peace and con-sequently national indepen-dence, democratic liberties and red in its true colours

Must I add that the Gold

The Regr...

(Continued from page 3)

village Committee's representa village Committee's representa-tives bring new year wiskes to grand-parents and parents of armymum. The latter are invited to the village's Tradition Hall where the Party Secretary commends their children and grand-children's feats of arms. accomplished their Relatives and wives of estings specially hald for GPMSVINER them where they can report on their most and tell the villagers of their difficulties so that these can find ways and means to help them mon

ellectively. In the bast year, ar relatives were credited with notable achievements in production and in the build the armed forces, to match the exploits of their husbands and sons at the front-line and to

social progress, as their enemy No 1. There is not a people in the whole world who has not seen the hideous face of the Yankes imperialist aggressor and who does not believe now, as firm as steel, that ho as from as steal, that homever strong he may be, one is fully capable of defeating him as in Viet Nam if ever he dares at-tempt a new aggression elso-that one dares stand up and control him. confront him.

(To be continued) PHAM HUY THONG deterve the sollicitude shown to them by the village Party and Administrative committees. Hundreds of these families

have been recognised as "Three well" families: many of their members have military duties well; those who remain at home have done their rearline jobs well, while those at the front-line have fulfilled their combat tasks well. Most of the wives of armymen are elected model workers. Thanks to good results in production, many families have raised their annual income much higher than before when their husbands and sons were still at home I visited village H.X. when

I visited village H.X. when the harvest was in full swing and when a group of young villagers was girding up to go up the line. From early in the morning, people visited their families in large number. They talked and laughed merrily as if they were at a wedding party. taiked and laughed merrily as if they were at a wedding party. I called on the Tit family. His wife was busy receiving visitors. Tit packed up a few things and gifts while telling things am gifts white things me in confidence, "I feel very cheerful and my mind is com-pletely at peace because I know that the co-op will look after that the co-op will took after my family properly. "An old man, may be the dean of the village elders, raid in a loud voice." Do you know he only got his call-up paper 2 days ago and now he has got everything ready!"

"We all would have the same thing, grandpa! If a whole company here receives a marching, order it will be available right away " a young

VIET NAM COURIER

lands. Soviet Party and State leaders L. Brejnev and A.N. Kosygin, Premier of the Government Chou En-lai and leaders of other socialist countries, hailed the NFL Political Program as

Latin America and all pro-

VOICES OF ASSENT

WHEN the NFL Political

welcome not only by all the

31 million Vietnamese in both parts of the country but also by hundreds of

millions of people in the socialist system and other

it was given a

Programme was made public in August 1967.

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT



A U.S. BATTALION, A U.S. COMPANY AND A PUPPET COMPANY WIPED OUT NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST OF SAIGON

- A 12,000-ton Tanker Heavily Damaged at Nha Be, an Outport of Saigon.
- Fifty Enemy Targets Hit in One Week.

N Eastern Nam Bo comprising the provinces surrounding Salgon to the sorthwest, North, East and South, many fresh FLAF brilliant successes have been reported by successes have been re Giai Phong Press Agency

On Dec. 1st, a unit of the PLAF regional forces overran a U.S. encampment in Rach Kien, some 50 encampment in Rach Kien, some it km north-northwest of Saigon, in fierce assault lasting one and half hours, putting out of action battalion of the 3rd Brigade of the 1 Infantry Division — the B Red One — and destroying - the Big

armoured cars.

In Tay Ninh province, at Trang
Tan (105 km north – northwest of
Saipon) the Americans lost four
helicopters shot down on the and of
Dec. On the nights of Dec. 3 and 4
the patriots attacked and wiped out
a company and decimated another
one of the First Air Mobile Cavalry
Division. red cars.

A dozen kilometres further to the West-southwest of the same place, on Dec. 2 they intercepted a U.S. company, wiped out a squad and mauled two others.

About 40 km north of Saigon, In to consecutive attacks on Nov. 24

and 29 against a U.S. cutrenchment, the PLAF killed or wounded 190 GI*s, destroyed 28 armoured trucks and 5 heavy mortars, and shot down 4 helicopters.

4 nelicopters.

South - southwest of Saigon, the

PLAF on Dec. 4 heavily damaged a

12,000-ton tanker anchored at Nha

Be. It is the prealled that lisst

Nov., between Saigon and the sea,

22 vessels and motor launches of

the enemy of which displaced

10,000-tons or more, had been dama
10,000-tons or more, had been dama
10,000-tons or more, had been damaged, sunk or burnt by the patriots.

god, sunk or burnt by the patriols.

According to the same sources, inc.

At the northern end of South Viet

Nam, from Dec. 5 to 8, in the Con Tien area south of the Demilitarized Zone, the PLAF indicted on the enemy 170GI casualties and destroyed 3 military vehicles during five actions. Giai Phong Press Agency during no. actions,

WESTERN news agencies repor-ted a series of PLAF actions against the enemy across the land between Dec. 5 and 9:

— On Dec. 5 two U.S. companies were fiercely engaged 24 km south of Da Naog, in Dien Ban region, and a U.S. squad was intercepted 14 km north west of Da Naog;

—On the night of Dec. 5, beside My The four other provincial capi-tals and many other enemy positions,

28 in all, were raided.

28 in all, were raided.

On the night of Dec. 6, 100
shells were fired on the CP of the
Duc-Phong sub-sector (170 km northnorthwest of Saigon) 12 on an airport northwest of Saigon) 12 on an airport and 15 others on a military training centre near Tay Ninh, 8 on the CP of the Han Nghia military sector (34 km west-northwest of Saigon).

On Dec. 7, attacks were mounted against elements of the 9th
 U.S. Division near Ben Tre (at the

Making rivermouths), on U.S. Marinas west of Dien Bas (so km south of De Nang), a position jointly defined by the U.S. and puppets near Hen Quan (39 km north of Salgon), and the CP of the Ga Nuse subsection of Salgon, near the small pupper of Salgon, near the smal

mean type of the content the 7th attention to the 7th attention to the 7th attention of the 7

You are an intellectual, a peace fighter. Your concern for culture. science, mosal conscience and man's happiness could not leave out indifferent to the leave you indifferent to the war in Viet Nam. You came to Hanoi at a time when the U.S. air force was daily U.S. air force was daily bombing the DRVN and our capital.

The many of this time of year. Our entire people user citebrating the founding art sections and the founding art sections are the section of the South South

Now again we are celebrat-Now again we are celebrat-ing the anniversary of the founding of the South Vist Nam NFL. True, the situa-gion has changed: the U.S.

To an American Friend

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 8th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

authorities have begun to admit willy-nilly that nothing could be solved there, without the Front, that authoritic repous Southern the Front, that authentic representative of our Southern compatriots. I cannot help recalling to mind those far-off days of your stay in Hanoi and the first questions you asked me about the Front.

symmo was not from Particular Symmotors of the Control of the Cont

lauper like Nguyen Hust Tho and at the same little a teacher like me, I fold you. He was Nguyen Van Doong and taught at the Faculty of Law in Saigon. He is dead. For the country, II he had been still alion there is no doubt that at that time the would have been zerving here like Lauper Agent Lauper Lauper Hust. The, You wondered whether you had run by chance into a small group of intellectuals who had taken to politics or if really now. Visitamuse intellectuals, all dedicated our-ceives to the struggle and public affairs.

puone alfaire.

During your sojourn in our
country I had on many occasions apohem to you about
the then of ws. It might be
presumed that had the United
States not tahan the fancy to
seize control of at least one
durt of our country. the

Vistnamese intellectuals would have been, on a Vistnamese territory without any demar-cation line, addressing them-selves to liferary or artistic creation or scientific research. creation or acientific research, or to teaching, attending to patients, calculating, building, manufacturing and what not, just as their country-burst in America and other countries are doing. One might imagine that, in our case, the only pacularity, if any, is that after nearly a century of previse domination any, is that after mearly a century of foreign domination and nearly len years of arduous struggle to recomine the property of the structure o

But the Americans have interfered in our country. What are their motives? We would leave it to the profes-

sional politicians to find out and analyse them. In any case, the objective truth is that and adayse them to any case, the objective truth is that the Americans began medicing in our affairs around 1052, in our affairs around 1052, in our affairs around 1052, and the adays realise that they could more lep hand on our country against the transparent them the country against the transparent them the country against the transparent them the transparent them the time scrept to resist with all our strength and energy this flagrant U.S. encrockment on our actual distillusion, believe me, for not a few among the transparent to the time had not been transparent to the time had not been the time the time scrept to resist with all our strength and energy this flagrant U.S. encrockment on our actual distillusion, believe me, for not a few among us. They could not be transmissed and the time had high the boarne of independent and freedom and soft foreign gas the had labor to rectainly continued to the time the time of the time that the time

bestiality.

The intellectuals of Viet
Nam, whether they live in
the North or in the South,

(Continued page 7)

Defeat the U.S. aggressors, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam!

(Excerpt from the Potitical Programme of the South Viet Nam NFL)